

VOL. VII.—No. 12.

MEXICO.

Maximilian Still Received to Confront the Situation—Lottaries as a Financial Measure—Castellan and Maximilian in Conference—The Latter Refuses to Guarantee the Payment of the French War Claims—Liberal Victories, Etc.

Havana, January 7.—Private letters received here from Mexico state that General Castellan, in the late interview with Maximilian at Puebla, insisted on the Emperor indicating every thing he would secure France for the expenses which she had incurred by the intervention; but Maximilian refused to consent to either alternative, and said he was resolved to confront all the difficulties of the situation.

It is reported that General Garcia had landed at Campechy with a force of Liberals, and that fighting was going on there; but the result is not yet announced. Add to this that Porfirio Diaz is on his way in the direction of Tehuantepec, at the head of three thousand men, and we have a sad picture of the situation in the imperial Comensary's military division.

The Liberals had a fight with the French at Orizaba, and a number of the officers of the Junta de Bombelles, late Imperial Chamberlain of the Empress Carlota, had been killed in Florence, Italy. He had some dispute with General Prim, under the treaty of Solestad, February 15, 1862, in which the commander (Prim) of the Spanish anti-Mexican contingent was entitled by the Juarez Minister, Doblado. The affair resulted in a duel with Prim, and the death of De Bombelles.

Maximilian's Financial Measures—Lottary Tickets Versus Treasury Bonds—Taxes to Back the Books.

The following is a resume of the financial measures adopted and promulgated by Maximilian immediately after he had determined to remain in Mexico:—The five decrees of the Emperor, which are dated Orizaba, December 3, 1866, has for its object the foundation of a national lottery, and regulates for twelve annual drawings, ten of which are to be for prizes amounting to the aggregate to \$30,000. At each drawing \$13,000 tickets are to be offered for sale at \$5 each, which, if sold, will afford the Government a profit of \$15, and for the lottery an amount of \$165,000.

The other two drawings will be semi-annual. The first will be for the net disbursement of \$90,000. 15,000 tickets at \$10 will be offered to purchasers, thus raising the sum of \$150,000, provided all the tickets are disposed of, and leaving the Government a profit of \$40,000. The second half yearly drawing will be for \$168,000, for which 20,000 tickets at \$12 will be offered for sale. If all sold they will realize the sum of \$240,000, and the Government will have a profit of \$72,000. The profits for the year, not taking into consideration the expenses of printing and commissions to ticket sellers, will be \$262,000.

The National Lottery profits are to be appropriated to the maintenance of public institutions of learning, and especially for the support of the National College of Sciences, Academy of Fine Arts, Agricultural College, and San Antonio House of Correction.

The second decree establishes a new tobacco tax. The tax on cigars, cigarettes, snuff, and chewing tobacco is by this decree one cent on each six and one-fourth cents of value. This tax is the same for home produced or imported tobacco. An additional tax of 67 cents is imposed on each box, case, package, or bottle of manufactured tobacco.

The third and fourth decrees regulate the tax to be paid by the commerce of the empire. In the first place it demands a tax of \$2,000,000 for the year 1867, and a tax of six per cent on profits in trade and on all incomes by this decree.

The fifth decree establishes the taxation to be paid by proprietors of real estate or their agents, upon houses or other rented property. A tax of two per cent on the rental value, \$50 per annum is to be collected. Owners are allowed in this decree to collect this tax of two per cent from their tenants in addition to the terms of rent agreed upon in the contracts.

The sixth decree attracts attention to these decrees. The first is that all contributions or taxes are to be collected every two months. This frequency of collection will necessitate a very large bureau of officials and clerks, and a corresponding large expenditure of funds. The second point which attracts the notice of those interested is, that the proprietor of real estate has the right to indemnify himself by imposing his two per cent, tax on the tenants in addition to the terms of rent.

All of the new levies will begin on the 1st proximo. And we suppose that then the forced loan taxation which is creating so much disturbance will be stopped, and those who have been victims of this oppressive tax will be reimbursed and liberally rewarded for imprisonment where seized and confined for refusing, when ordered to "bring up to my headquarters" so many dollars.

Robbery in Exchange Place, New York—\$10,180 Stolen from a Porter.

At about 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon Mr. Gott, an elderly man, employed by Messrs. Martin & Co., bankers and brokers, on the second floor of No. 48 Exchange Place, was sent by his employers to pay a bill of \$10,180 to Dallet & Co., dealers in foreign gold and exchange, located on the second floor of the adjoining building, No. 50. The amount intrusted to the porter consisted of two gold certificates, \$5000 each, one for \$100, and four \$20 bills. The certificates were wrapped in a memorandum, and carried in the coat-pocket of the messenger. As Mr. Gott stepped into the entry-way of No. 50 he took the packets, with a memorandum, to consult the direction upon it. As he did so a young man rapidly descended the stairs leading to the second story, and as he passed Mr. Gott dealt him a violent blow across the eyes with his open hand, partly by the robbery and partly at the same time snatched the certificates and money and fled into the street. Before the bewildered messenger could give the alarm the thief had disappeared. The First Precinct Police were once informed of the robbery and given a description of the thief, which they communicated to Police Headquarters, from whence it was telegraphed to all the precincts in the city; but up to this time no trace of the hold operator has been found.—N. Y. Tribune.

Sale of Copyrights in London.

In the last week of December the copyrights, stereotype plates, woodcuts, etc., of Mr. S. O. Beeton's publications were disposed of by public auction, in London. The principal copyrights sold as follows:—"Beeton's Illustrated Family Bible," £200; "Beeton's Book of Household Management," new edition, revised, with entirely new cookery plates, £2350 (Weldon); "Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information," £2500 (Ward & Lock); "Beeton's Book of Household Management," including the "Book of Birds," etc., £400 (Lockwood); "Mrs. Beeton's Dictionary of Everyday Cookery," £350; "The Englishwoman's Cookery Book," by Mrs. Beeton, £2500; "Beeton's Handy Book of Games," by Captain C. Cayley, £144; "Beeton's Boys' Own Library," by James Greenwood, £300; "The Adventures of Reuben David, seventeen years a captive among the Dyaks of Borneo," and "Silas the Conjurer, his Travels in the East," by the same, £250; "Robinson Crusoe," by Defoe, with memoir, £150; "The Boys' Prize Book of Sports, Games, Exercises, and Pursuits," £100; "Household Amusements and Enjoyments," £150. In all cases the copyrights, including the stereotype plates, and other matters were included. These copyrights, which were sold for £10,200; the stock sold the previous week yielded £2600—total, £12,800.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

The United States Senatorship—Repeal of the Eastern Shore Law—The New Governor—The Municipal Election to be Set Aside.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, January 13, 1867.

The House of Delegates, at Annapolis, yesterday repealed the law which requires that one United States Senator be elected from the Eastern and the other from the Western Shore of Maryland. The vote favoring this measure was very decided. It will, beyond all doubt, pass the Senate to-morrow, and become a law. As this act is repealed solely for the purpose of making Governor Swann eligible to the Senatorship, as a matter of course his friends, who voted for it, are sufficiently numerous to elect him, which will unquestionably do on Tuesday next, when both Houses are required to meet in convention for that purpose. There was a large amount of wire-pulling and bargaining to effect this object. It is understood the repeal of the law above referred to was effected temporarily and entirely for the purpose of enabling Governor Swann to enter his election as he pursued during the recent political canvass. The Democrats united with the conservatives in bringing this end about.

It is generally believed that Mr. Swann will resign the Governorship in view of his election as United States Senator, in which case Lieutenant-Governor C. C. Cox immediately becomes Governor, according to the Constitution. As Governor Cox will have to assume all responsibilities and accounts to the account of officials under him, it is but reasonable to suppose Mr. Swann will retire as soon as possible from the Executive chair, so that Governor Cox may have an opportunity to make his appointments in each office, amounting to some four or five hundred, are yet to be made. I have known Governor Cox personally and intimately for over thirty years. He was an old-line Whig; afterwards belonged to the American party; and during the war filled the responsible position of Medical Purveyor in this city. He is a true Union man, leaning towards conservatism. I know him to be a scholar, a gentleman, and a free confidant of Maryland and of the country. There is a general desire, as well with the radical Union party as with the conservatives, that the State appointments be entrusted to his judgment. As Mr. Swann will be looked to for more or less of a new sphere and a different standpoint, it is thought best he should not embarrass himself by interfering with those which, by his own good fortune (being elevated in political honors), he has already conferred on Governor Cox, on whom his mantle has fallen.

There appears to be no doubt that the last fall's municipal election in Baltimore will be set aside, and another ordered. A bill to this effect has already passed the House, requiring the election to be held on the 1st of February next. The Union party of our State made a great mistake a year or two ago by quarrelling and dividing. By this means it gave the Democracy a chance to recuperate, which it has done, by rising to power upon the backs of those who were and could have been masters of the situation. Experience is an expensive teacher.

Snow fell here last night to the depth of about three inches. It is still cloudy, and indicates more snow or rain. Business is dull, and navigation much interrupted by ice in the harbor.

There seems to have been a recent influx of thieves here. Depredations are being constantly committed by them, and there is more than usual suffering amongst the poor this winter. Money is scarce and hard to get.

Additional Particulars of the Catastrophe on the Fleetwing.

Mr. E. Staples, who was one of the guests on board the yacht Fleetwing during the Atlantic match, has arrived in this city by the steamer Persia. This gentleman brings a detailed account of the melancholy accident which led to the loss of six of the crew of the vessel, and is to the following effect:—On Wednesday, December 19, at ten minutes past 9 o'clock in the evening, as the Fleetwing was scudding along, with the watch, consisting of eight men, sitting on the water-closet, the captain, the gallant craft was struck off starboard main rigging by a very heavy cross sea.

Rushing astern, the water with all its fury caught the cockpit and carried the whole of the crew men seated around it. There is more than usual suffering amongst the poor this winter. Money is scarce and hard to get.

The building on the opposite side of the street occupied as a harness manufactory, etc., was also totally destroyed. The total loss is unknown, but it is partially insured.

The loss of Wason's Car Manufacturing Company is estimated at about \$20,000. Among the property destroyed were two new passenger cars, valued at \$4,500 each, and eight freight cars valued at \$1,000 each. Over \$3000 worth of paints and varnishes were also destroyed, together with lumber and other material to the value of \$1,000. It is insured to the value of \$15,500.

The harness manufactory of Mr. W. H. Wilkinson, opposite, was entirely destroyed, although nearly all of the stock was saved. The loss will reach \$10,000, which is insured for \$5000.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 13.—A telegram from Victoria, V. I., dated January 11, says that her British Majesty's ship Sparrow Hawk was despatched to the northeast coast of the Island to demand the release of the captain and sailors of the wrecked ship Metoka, held prisoners by the Indians.

A telegram from Columbia, Washington Territory, January 12, says that the newly appointed and duly commissioned Governor of Washington Territory, George E. Cole, arrived here on the 8th inst. Governor Pickering, the present incumbent, desires time for investigation, and deems it inexpedient to hasten the transfer of the archives and his authority to Governor Cole.

The Legislature appointed the Joint Committee to welcome him, and to inform the new Governor that both Houses are prepared to receive any communication he had to offer.

By the way of Unionville, Nevada, we have late dates from Idaho Territory. The Legislature passed a bill appropriating \$30,000 for the support of Catholic schools in that Territory.

General Crook, the gallant Indian fighter, who recently assumed command of the District of Boise, had a fight with Indians on Owyhee river, killing thirty Indians and capturing the same number of horses. A Big Foot chief escaped, but the Little Foot chief, with his army horse, which had been a feature in many of the fights in the Humboldt country, was captured. General Crook is still out, and has sent for reinforcements and supplies, and has given orders to all the posts under his command to take active steps to suppress Indian hostilities.

Steamer Ashore.

ATLANTIC CITY, January 14.—A large steamer is ashore on Brigantine Shoals. Boats have gone to her assistance.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

The Steamer Manhattan at New York. New York, January 14.—The steamer Manhattan, from Liverpool, brings European dates of the 2d and 3d instant.

Great Britain.

The returns of the revenue of Great Britain for the year were of such a satisfactory nature, that the Times anticipates that Mr. Disraeli will have to deal with a surplus of about one million and three-quarters sterling.

Nine men preparing ammunition at Belfast were arrested on the night of the 31st ult., and the police found a number of rifles and bayonets in the house, together with bottles of Greek fire. The Times says that the year 1867 brings peace as a New Year's gift to Europe, and financially never did a year open with better promise.

France.

The Emperor, in his address to the diplomatic body on the 1st, says:—"The opening of the New Year furnishes me an opportunity of expressing my wishes for the stability of thrones and the prosperity of nations. I hope that we are entering upon a new era of peace and conciliation, and that the Universal Exhibition will contribute towards calming the passions and drawing closer the general interest."

Fortress Monroe, January 12.—A meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic Hotel, recently destroyed by fire in Norfolk, was held last evening, with the view of discussing the question of the erection of another hotel on the same site where the Atlantic stood. The entire Board was present. It was decided to hold another meeting next Monday evening, 14th inst., and to invite the attendance of the citizens, bankers, merchants, and all others interested in the recreation of the hotel. The loss of the Atlantic is being felt by the citizens, and energetic measures are being devised to replace it shortly by another, equally as large and attractive. The entire hotel business of the city now devolves on the National Hotel, kept by the Walton Brothers.

The Postmaster-General has authorized the carrying of the mails between Norfolk, Philadelphia, and New York, by the Annapolis route. The first mail arrived in Norfolk yesterday, by the new conveyance, and hereafter will arrive at 6 P. M., except Saturdays—leaving there for the North at 10 o'clock P. M. This will enable the merchants of the city to mail their correspondence five hours later than formerly, and to receive their letters one day in advance of the former route.

Arrived at Norfolk, January 11—Brig Hazard, Cottrell, from New York, in ballast; brig Mary White, Bryant, from New York, assorted cargo; schooner Volante, from Elizabeth, N. C., for Philadelphia, with a cargo of iron.

Sailed from Hampton Roads, the barque Savannah, from Navassa, with a cargo of guano, for Philadelphia.

Struictive Fires in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, January 14.—A destructive fire occurred in this city early this morning. The flames were first discovered about 4 o'clock, in the paint-shop of the Wason Car Manufacturing Company, which was entirely destroyed. The building contained fourteen new and valuable railroad cars, which were entirely destroyed. The new and elegant sleeping-car just completed for the Michigan Southern Railroad was badly damaged.

The building on the opposite side of the street occupied as a harness manufactory, etc., was also totally destroyed. The total loss is unknown, but it is partially insured.

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FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[OFFICIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPHER.] WASHINGTON, January 14.

THE TEST OATH.

It is Declared Unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

In the test oath cases, the majority of the Supreme Court has decided that the test oath is unconstitutional; also that Congress has no constitutional power to limit or abridge the pardoning power of the President.

The Bill to Reconstruct the Southern State Governments.

The House Committee have agreed to report a bill for new Governments for the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and Texas. It first declares void old laws made by the Governments in force in these States, and then proposes that all male persons above the age of twenty-one, who can take the oath of loyalty, shall be allowed to vote for delegates to the Convention.

When the Convention meets, if it decides to accept the terms proposed by Congress, it is authorized to select what is called a provisional committee of five citizens, distinguished for their loyalty to the Union. This committee is to act as one of public safety until a Constitutional State convention is formed, which they are authorized to inaugurate. Tax convention thus called can then elect provisional State officers and form State Constitutions irrevocable without consent of Congress.

Universal suffrage, prohibition of distinction on account of race or color in schools, reputation of the Rebel debt, and disfranchisement of all who aided the Rebellion, are to be provided for in the State Constitutions.

If the State shall at any future time attempt to dissolve its relations with the Federal Government, its representation in Congress is to cease, and the latter is not to do anything inconsistent with the rules of civilized warfare to protect the loyal people. If Congress accepts a new constitution the State is to be entitled to representation. The Committee will urge the bill as a substitute for Thad. Stevens' measure, heretofore published.

Political Effect of the Impachment Scheme in Europe.

The Government is in receipt of advices from Europe intimating that large amounts of American securities, principally national, will be sent home for conversion by the steamers of the next few weeks. The announcement in Europe of the commencement of proceedings looking to the impeachment of the President, has had the tendency greatly to weaken the confidence of European capitalists in our securities.

Land Office Returns.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—Returns received at the General Land Office show that an aggregate of 51,691 acres of the public lands were disposed of during the month of December last, at the following local offices:—Eau Claire, Wis., 28,534 acres, of which 23,494 acres were located with agricultural college scrip. Denver City, Colorado, 7483 acres, the greater portion of which was taken for actual settlement and cultivation, under the Homestead law. Tallahassee, Florida, 14,394 acres taken under the Homestead law, which will add 188 farms to the productive force of that State.

Fire in Springfield, Ill.

CINCINNATI, January 14.—A portion of Warden, Mitchell & Co.'s reaper and mower manufactory, near Springfield, Illinois, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss will be about \$40,000. Insured for \$20,000.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, January 14.—The following is the condition of the New York Banks for the week ending January 14:

Table with columns: Increase, Decrease, Total's. Rows include Loans, Deposits, Legal-tenders, etc.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Stocks lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 102; Reading, 104; Canton Company, 49; Erie, 65; Cleveland and Toledo, 125; Pittsburgh and Chicago, 91; Mead's Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 107; do, guaranteed, 50; New York Central, 109; Illinois Central, 119; Cumberland preferred, 58; Missouri, 65; 1/2; S. F. Twenties of 1862, 107; do 1863, 105; do 1864, 105; new issue, 104; ten-forties, 90; Seven-twenties, old issue, 104; Sterling Exchange, 91; eight, 101; Gold, 104.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Cotton quiet at 84 @ 85c. Flour quiet, and generally unchanged; sales of 5000 barrels. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn quiet. Dressed hogs, 10c. Oats dull and nominal. Beef, 10c. and 85-82 @ 9 for city. Mess Pork and prime unchanged. Lard steady at 11 1/2c. Whisky dull and unchanged.

Gifts of Sewing Machines.—The Empress Eugenie some time since accepted a gift of one hundred and seventy-eight sewing machines from J. Goodwin, the head of a great manufacturing house at Paris. The Minister of the Interior, to carry out the wishes of her Majesty, has addressed a letter to the prefects requesting them to forward each the names of six suitable persons from whom the Empress will select recipients of these valuable instruments, whose condition in life will make the gift a useful one.

A Characteristic of French Journalism.—The Charivari publishes a caricature of the late duel in Paris between two writers of the Liberte and Opinion, *Notionelle*. Two well-dressed men are seated on a bench in one of the public gardens, apparently conversing together. One of them has a large black band over his forehead and eye. The other inquires, "You are doublet and eye?" "No," is the reply. "Ah! then," says the first, "in that case you must be a journalist."

The Prussian Navy.—The Prussian navy at present consists of one iron-clad turret ship, one iron-clad ram, four frigates, four corvettes, twenty-three gunboats, and three despatch boats, all of them screw, with a total of two hundred and eighty-three guns. The sailing vessels command three frigates, one corvette, three brigades, and forty gun-sloops, carrying two hundred and eighty-five guns.

Australian Jewels.—Another diamond has been found in Australia, in the district of Bechtham. It was discovered in Sebastopol Creek, at a depth of two hundred and thirty feet, amidst small blue and white topazes, hyacinths, zircons, tourmaline, and tin sand. Its weight exceeded a carat and one-eighth.

A New Kind of Insult.—It has been decided in one of the French courts that to call a woman "female" is to insult her, and is punishable.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court.—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson, Read and Agnew.—Fenton Torrence vs. Hitchman Torrence. Error to Common Pleas of Western more county. Opinion by Agnew, J. Judgment affirmed.

James Miller, Garnishee of Charles Gearing, vs. Andrew Harter. Error to District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Hughes' appeal from decree of Orphan's Court of Allegheny county, in accounts of George Freeman. Opinion by Read, J., in which all the Justices concurred, and report of auditor confirmed, except in last quarter's rent of brewery in use. All costs of all the proceedings to be paid out of the funds in the hands of the guardian.

The People's Insurance Company vs. Mekey. Error to Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

George vs. Merchants' Bank. Error to Common Pleas of Erie county. Opinion by Reed, J. Judgment affirmed.

Thornton Corcoran comes before as by a written petition, verified by his oath, setting forth that on the trial of an issue in the District Court of Philadelphia, where Schloss & Brothers were plaintiffs, and the petitioner was defendant, he had been excluded from the trial, and requested the said Court, and a jury duly empaneled thereon on the 17th day of November, 1866, the said Judge discharged the jury, and set aside the verdict, and granted a new trial, and that the counsel of the petitioner, before said jury delivered on their verdict, and in their presence did exhibit B (accompanying said petition), and that the said Judge did then and there note said exceptions.

The petitioner further alleges, that afterwards, pursuant to the rules or practice in said District Court, he duly presented a formal bill of exceptions to Judge Strood, with the exceptions as made at the time of the trial, and requested the said Judge to affix his seal thereto, which he then and there refused to do. A second presentation of the exceptions and refusal to seal them, is also set forth in the petition.

The petition concludes with a prayer that a writ be awarded out of the Court conformably to the statute in such case made and provided, commanding Judge Strood to appear at a certain day, either to confess or deny the matters alleged, and if he confesses the same to be true, and to seal a bill of exceptions. The statute here alluded to, is that of Westminster 2d (13 Edw. 1, cap. 31), which is the statute that gives birth of exceptions, and which is also contained in the Statute in Drexel vs. Mann, 6 W. and S. 37, it was held that mandamus could not issue from this Court to the District Court of Philadelphia, commanding that a bill be sealed, but that a special writ, setting forth the circumstances of the case, and commanding the Judge, if they be true, to affix his seal thereto, if it was the proper practice; and a copy of the appropriate writ taken from the Register is given in a foot-note to the report of the case.

It is this writ that the petitioner prays for. It is not a writ of mandamus, for if the Judge return that the facts alleged are untrue, we proceed no farther, but if he return the writ to his seal, for a false return, if the Judge confess the bill of exceptions he is bound to seal it, and this duty may be enforced.

If the charge of the exceptions be truly set out in the exhibit, the petitioner is entitled to a sealed bill; and, in awarding the writ, we do not require the exhibits to be filed with the Judge along with the writ. Let the writ issue returnable on Saturday next, January 19, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. D. W. S. 30.

Nisi Prius.—Judge Strong.—James Mulholland vs. John H. Goldbeck and Samuel Lawrence. An action by a tenant against his landlord for recovery of damages for unlawfully seizing his goods. Trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices were steady. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. 107 was bid for 105-20; 108 for 6s of 1861; 99 for 10 40s; and 104 for June and August 7-30s. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 100, no change.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold largely at 30@31, closing at 30; a decline of 1/2; Reading sold at 53, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 31, no change. Bonds for Camden and Delaware, 54; for Pennsylvania Railroad, 62 for Norristown; and 35 for North Pennsylvania.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Spruce and Pine sold at 30; and Third and Arch at 27. Bonds for Camden and Delaware, 54; for Pennsylvania Railroad, 62 for Norristown; and 35 for North Pennsylvania.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. 107 1/2 was bid for Fourth National, 112 for Sixth National, 113 for Philadelphia; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics; 100 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics; and 100 for Southwark.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. 23 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation Company; 37 for preferred do; 54 for Lehigh Navigation; 87 for Morris Canal common; 124 for preferred do; 134 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations.—Gold—105 A. M., 134; 11 A. M., 134; 12 M., 134; 1 P. M., 134; an advance of 1/2 on the closing prices of Saturday evening.

The Insurance Company of North America has this day declared a dividend of six per cent. (semi-annual), exclusive of taxes.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY.

Table with columns: FIRST BOARD, 200 City 6s new, 100 do, 100 do, etc.

DEHAVEN & BROS., No. 40 S. Third street.

Exchange to-day at 1 P. M.—American gold, 134 @ 134 1/2; Silver 1/2, 128; Compound Interest Notes, 1864, 161; do, July, 1864, 151; do, August, 1864, 151; do, October, 1864, 144; do, December, 1864, 137; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107 @ 107 1/2; do, 1864, 105 @ 105 1/2; do, 1865, 105 @ 105 1/2; do, new, 1865, 104 @ 104 1/2; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99 @ 100; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 104 @ 104 1/2; do, 2d series, 104 @ 104 1/2; 3d series, 104 @ 104 1/2; Compound, December, 1864, 131 @ 131 1/2.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—Several of the city insurance Companies held elections for Directors to-day, with the following results:—

Union Mutual Insurance Company.—Francis Tete, John H. Irwin, S. P. Steiner, George Lewis, J. S. P. William S. Baird, J. Laverne, George E. Hubbard, President. Richard S. Smith, Secretary. John Moses. The following Directors hold over from last year:—Richard S. Smith, S. Destouet, A. E. Borie, William C. Kent, Henry Lewis, Jr., Edward L. Clark, Ellis Yarnall, R. F. Robinson, Samuel C. Cook, James R. Campbell, Charles Wheeler, S. Delbert, Norris S. Cummins, Solomon Townsend.

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.—President—Henry D. Sherrard. Secretary—William Harter. Directors—Henry D. Sherrard, Charles Macalester, William S. Smith, William R. White, George H. Stuart, Samuel Grant, Jr., Tobias Wagner, Thomas B. Watson, Henry G. Freeman, Charles E. Lewis, George C. Carson, Edward C. Knight, John B. Austin.

The Erie Insurance Company.—F. Hatchford Starr, Nabes Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredek, George E. Stuart, John

H. Brown, J. L. Fringer, George W. Fahnestock, James L. Claghorn, William C. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, President, F. Hatchford Starr; Vice-President, Thomas H. Montgomery; Secretary, Alexander W. Wister.

Spring Garden Insurance Company.—John H. Dreyfus, David Woolpaec, Charles Field, Auley M. Park, James D. Dunn, Joseph Kessler, Jr., Robert Looney, N. S. Hatfield, Curwen Stodart, Carver, William S. Frederick, Jesse Lee, George L